Preserved

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.
Ch. 128-19(1-2)

1920.
(Courts)

File No. 5 [illegible]

Serial Nos.

Later references.
Ch. 212-20(1-2)

Preserve
M. 15/11/20

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Three only

Part B for October 19

SUBJECT.

Memorial by prisoners Nos. 1327 Krish
alias Narayanaraja and 1328 Krish
of the Mysore Jail.

Sd 4) To The I.G. of Prisons
No. G 8499 dt 26.10
Regd the memorial of pris

Sd 5) To The Registrar Chief
No. G 8500 dt 2
Returned the entire rec
Connected with the ca

WD 2233—GPB—20,000—14-6-20

2725

G. R. S. III—1] 1920

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Courts .)

NOTES.

File No. 59-20

FILE HEADING.

Memorials by prisoners nos 1327, Krishna Sastry alias Narayana Sastry & 1328 Krishnappa of the Mysore Jail

From

The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore

No. 1248/157-20. Dated 17th Aug/1920 Received on 19-8-20

Diary No. 2725	Enclos. 1+14 Spare Copies	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards for disposal, the memorial together with nominal rolls & Copies of Judgments preferred by prisoners nos 1327 Krishna Sastry alias Narayana Sastry & 1328 Krishnappa of the Mysore Jail.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The full records of the Case are not sent.

Subd. with a draft Calling for the records, for approval.

20/8/20.

D. 21/8

NOTES—First Sheet.

2725

4173

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ch File No. 49 of 1920

Serial No.	
2	To The Registrar, Chief Court. No. G. 4529 dt 25-8-20. Calls for the records in Cr. appeals Nos. 53, 54 & 64 of 19-20. on the file of the chief Court along with those of the lower Courts re: the charge brought against Krishnasastry & 4 others
3	From The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore 223/Cr. dt 4th Sept 1920 recd. on 8-9-20. Forwards for perusal & return entire Criminal records in Appeals Nos. 53, 54, 63 & 64 of 19-20 on the file of the Chief Court & Sess Case No. 1 of 19-20 on the file of the Asst Sessions Judge Mysore Subd. for orders. 8/9/20 [illegible] 8/9 No. 1 viz Sri M. Krishnarao was a record writer in the Taluq Office at Nanjangud & the 2nd person Krishnasastry is a resident of Davagadde Taluq. Both these were concerned in the counterfeit case: note case, No: 1 of 1919-20 on the file of the Asst: Sessions Judge of Mysore. Krishnarao was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 5 years & to pa

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

a fine of Rs: 100/ under S. 489 A I.P.C. Krishna Sastry was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 years & pay a fine of Rs: 50 under S. 489 B, I.P.C., and for one year's rigorous imprisonment under S. 489 D I.P.C:

Both the petrs appealed to the Chief Court &c in Criml Appeals nos: 532 & 4 of 1919-20, but the judges held that they had been rightly convicted and upheld the sentences passed on both of them.

They have now sent up an memo praying to Govt & urge that the evidence adduced in the case has not been properly appreciated.

The record shows that the guilt of both the petrs has been fully established by reliable evidence and all the articles & instruments necessary for the manufacture of forged currency notes, at various stages of the operations, were discovered & seized by the Police.

The petrs seem to deserve

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

4113

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C – File No. 7 of 19

Serial No.

sentence passed by the Addl. Sessions Judge as there do not appear to be any grounds for interference.

Submitted for orders
D. M.
18/9

1979
20.9.20

III Member.

The guilt of the accused has been established by clear & cogent evidence & his sentence can by no means be severe. The appeal may be rejected.

HWS
20/9/20

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on SEP 21 1920
Reg. No. 2738

Dewan)

CM
21/9

D. M.
21/9

I agree. As the memorialists have been addressed to His Highness, I believe they cannot be noticed in the memorials.

CMS
25.9.20

2879

Please put up on 29.9.20.
D. M.
28/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-21

1173

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C5 File No. 59 of 1920

Serial No.

It is respectfully submitted that such cases, relating to the rejection of the memorials for ✠ mercy from persons other than those condemned to death, are not being submitted to HH; please see clause (vi) of the Schedule and Rule 3 of the Council Rules of Business. Cases file 128-19, ses 192, is put up, to serve as a precedent.

Subd
Asst
29/9

Subd for orders
The case does not seem to fall under cl: (VI) of the Schedule

D. M.
30/9

Chief Secy

(2) This is a case which may be disposed of by Member & Dewan.

Dewan

Cor
2/10.
D. M.
2/10

(3) I cannot place before Council on this limit. Please remit 6 members for this Session

5-10-20

(4) 3rd. member

Cor
5/10/20
D. M.
5/10

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on OCT 4 1920
Reg. No. 3020

2355
7-10-20

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C/G File No. 59 of 1920

Serial No.

(6) under his rules as they stand, submission to His Highness is not necessary - Proviso (a) to Section 3 says that questions involving aspersions upon personal character including removal from office of any of his members in charge of his Diwan - under Sec VI of Schedule B only memorials and judicial sentences & despatches & memorials from any fine persons condemned to death need be submitted to His Highness if a memorial for remission of appeal is not necessary to submit it to His Highness. But if the remission mentioned is that his sentence should be remitted, sanction of His Highness is necessary -

(7) Any one feeling in his mind as that his memorial & a sentence depends upon his exercise of royal prerogative can memorialise to His Highness regarding his submitted when omitted his memorial to his Diwan & his members in charge. But as such memorials are generally frivolous & unreasonable it is perhaps considered unnecessary to trouble His Highness with same.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Recd. on OCT 9 1920
3170

19 I agree. The memorial in this case may be returned to the petitioner (6) 15.10.20 Dewan

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2.

4173

General and Revenue Secretariat.

C. File No. 59 of 1920.

Serial No.

20) Subd for orders
III Members
D. M. 14/10

21) Mayn rejected. Case remanded in person.
Ch.
15/10

2473
15-10-1920.

16/10

22) Subd. with 2 Drafts:-
1) To the I. G. of Prisons
2) To the Registrar, Chief Court-

Subd. [illegible]
15/10

23) Issue
D. M.
26/10

4 To
The I. G of Prisons.
No. G. 8499 Dt 26-10-20.
Rejects the memorial of prisoners, Krishna Sastry alias Narayana Sastry & Krishnappa & requests that they may be

5 To.
The Registrar, Chief Court
No. G. 8500 Dt 26-10-20.
Forwards the entire records connected with the case.

12 NOV 1920

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Pris. 2]

OFFICE OF THE INSPTR.-GENL. OF PRISONS IN MYSORE,

8

No. 1248 Genl file 157-20 DATED BANGALORE, 14th August 20 1920

DIARY No. 2725

FROM

C. A. Nanjappa Esqr., L.M.S., M.R.C.S., Etc.,
Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

1920 1924
SECTION Ch
FILE No. 59-20
SERIAL No. 1

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A.,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,

~~Second and Revised Instalments~~

SIR.

I have the honor to forward herewith for favour of dispc the memorial to-gether with nominal rolls and copies of judgement preferred by prisoners Nos. 1327 Krishna Sastry alias Narayana - Sastry and 1328 Krishnappa of the Mysore Jail, which was received from the Superintendent with his letter No. 549/F. 14 dated 14th August 1920.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Prisor

5734

GPB—506—19-5-15

From

The Inspector-General
of Prisons in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
~~General and Revenue Departments.~~

Dated 14th August 20.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1248

No. 157-20

Enclosure No. 1 file

Subject

Forwards for favour of disposal the memorial. together with nominal Rolls and Copies of judgements pre-ferred by prisoners Nos 1327 Krishna Sastry alias Narayana Sastry & 1328 Krishnappa of the Mysore Jail.

Rejd 19/8/20

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 19 AUG 1920

Mr 22

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore.

Monday, the 1st day of March 1920.

Present.

Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., C.B.E., Chief Judge,

and

Mr. Justice R. B. P l u m e r.

Petitions of Criminal Appeals Nos. 53, 54 and 64 of 1919-20 against the convictions and sentences by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Mysore under sections 489 B and 489 D in the case of the first accused Krishna Sastri; under section 489 A in the case of the second accused Krishnappa and 4th accused Gangachari, in Sessions Case No. 1 of 1919-20.

In Cr.Ap.53:-

(1) N.Krishnapp

Appellant - 2nd accused

In Cr.Ap.54:-

(2) Krishna Sastri

Appellant - 1st accused

In Cr.Ap.64:-

Gangachari

Appellant - 4th accused.

J U D G M E N T.

The appellants are four persons out of five who were charged before the Assistant Sessions Judge with offences connected with the making and uttering of a counterfeit currency note for Rs. 100. The fifth accused was acquitted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, and the third accused who was convicted and appealed has since died. We are concerned only with the cases of the first, second and fourth accused.

The principal evidence is that of the witness Puttasamiachari (prosecution 29th witness) who was an accomplice in the crime and has been pardoned on condition of making

a

a full disclosure of the matter. The Assistant Sessions Judge accepts his evidence as being substantially true and we think he is justified in doing so. The story which he tells is not improbable, and the alleged causes of ill-feeling between him and the first and second accused are unproved. The Assistant Sessions Judge has been careful to base his conclusion only on such portions of his statement as are corroborated xx in one way or another and we can find no reason to doubt that the appellants have been rightly convicted.

The first accused attempted to cash the counterfeit note at the Treasury, and when questioned made a false statement as to how he came by the note. According to the approver he supplied a ring to the gang for the purpose of raising money for materials and this ring was found in possession of the pawnbroker who obtained it from the approver. The approver's story is more probable than the first accused's explanation of this matter. The first accused further brought a machine (a hand press) for use in the making of the notes, and told a false story to the person from whom he borrowed it. His explanation is not satisfactory. These circumstances strongly corroborate xh the approver's accusation against him, and convince us that he was not an innocent tool in the hands of the other criminals as he now alleges.

As regards the second accused there is no doubt that he received from Nagadi a registered letter which the approver says contained a currency note for Rs. 100 from which the forgers made tracings for their dies. The explanation that he received it by mistake or accident and held the money as security for the return of a jewel is not supported by anything but his own allegation and is obviously not probable - while the approver's story on this point

13

point is credible enough. It is unnecessary to discuss the other statements of the approver against him, or to decide whether the Assistant Sessions Judge was not over cautious in rejecting altogether the evidence of the carpenters as to the preparation of the wooden framed for the dies. It is sufficient to say that the evidence of the approver is well corroborated in his case and his conviction is right.

The case against the 4th accused is particularly clear. At the search of the house occupied by the deceased third accused and himself the dies and the hand press were discovered, the latter on information given by 4th accused himself, and the former in a basket which his wife was then attempting to carry from the house. His defence is that the things were put into the house by th the first and second accused but this cannot be accepted. There is overwhelming corroboration of the approver in his case.

We affirm the convictions of the first, second and fourth accused and the sentences imposed on them, and dismiss their appeals.

Sd/- Leslie C. Miller,
Chief Judge.

Sd/- R.B. Plumer,
Judge.

"C o p y"

For Registrar.

N.G.

Form No. 37]

Nominal Roll of Male* Convict No.† 1327 Name Thirumeshwary alias Narayanaswamy Residence Parapada Tamkur Mysore

(Village, Taluk and District)

Caste Brahmin Present age 26 Years Occupation Priest

WD 0195—GPB—600—10-1-19

Section and Code under which imprisoned	Original sentence and date of award	Adjudicating Court and number of Calender case in which convicted	Unexpired term of sentence after deducting remission earned			Present state of health and fitness to undertake a journey‡	Result of appeal (if any)	Conduct in Jail	Remarks
			Y.	M.	D.				
489 B. } I.P.C. 489 D }	3 years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50/- or 3 months further Rig. Simple under Sec: 489 B. One year Rig. Simple under Sec: 489 D. The Sentences to run concurrently 26-9-1919.	Asst. Sessions Judge Mysore. Mysore Sessions Case no. 1 of 1920	2	-	22				

* Strike out and add, "Female" when necessary.

† After the prisoner's number, add his class A or B, according as he is classed as a casual or habitual, respectively, and after the latter, add the number of previous convictions, thus No. 3742, 3.

‡ When a journey is about to be undertaken by a prisoner, the roll is to be signed by the Medical officer.

Note.—For personal and descriptive marks——see reverse.

Mysore Jail.
2nd August 1920

Reverse

Personal and descriptive marks.

(To be given in respect of escaped prisoners only with reference to Rules 501-2, Jail Manual.)

C. Rajagopal
Superintendent.
Mysore gaol

In the Chief Court of Mysore at Bangalore.

Monday, the 1st day of March 1920.

Present.

Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Judge,

Mr. Justice H. B. P l u m e r.

Petitions of Criminal Appeals Nos. 33, 34 and 34 of 1919-20 against the convictions and sentences by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Mysore under sections 489 B and 489 D in the case of the first accused Krishna Sastri; under section 489 A in the case of the second accused Krishnappa and 4th accused Ganachari, in Sessions Case No. 1 of 1919-20.

In Cr.Ap.33:-

V.Krishna

Appellant - 2nd accused

In Cr.Ap.34:-

Krishna Sastri

Appellant - 1st accused

In Cr.Ap.34:-

Ganachari

Appellant - 4th accused.

J U D G M E N T.

The appellants are four persons out of five who were charged before the Assistant Sessions Judge with offences connected with the making and uttering of a counterfeit currency note for Rs. 100. The fifth accused was acquitted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, and the third accused who was convicted and appealed has since died. We are concerned only with the cases of the first, second and fourth accused.

The principal evidence is that of [illegible] Ganachari (prosecution witness 28) who does not appear to be implicated in the crime and has been tendered as an approver

a full disclosure of the matter. The Assistant Sessions Judge accepts his evidence as being substantially true and we think he is justified in doing so. The story which he tells is not improbable, and the alleged causes of ill-feeling between him and the first and second accused are unproved. The Assistant Sessions Judge has been careful to base his conclusion only on such portions of his statement as are corroborated in one way or another and we can find no reason to doubt that the appellants have been rightly convicted.

The first accused attempted to cash the counterfeit note at the Treasury, and when questioned made a false statement as to how he came by the note. According to approver he supplied a ring to the gang for the purpose of raising money for materials and this ring was found in possession of the pawnbroker who obtained it from the approver. The approver's story is more probable than the first accused's explanation of this matter. The first accused further brought a machine (a hand press) for use in the making of the notes, and told a false story to the person from whom he borrowed it. His explanation is not satisfactory. These circumstances strongly corroborate the approver's accusation against him, and convince us that he was not an innocent tool in the hands of the other criminals as he now alleges.

As regards the second accused there is no doubt that he received from Nandi a registered letter which the approver says contained a currency note for Rs. 100 from which the forgers made tracings for their files. The explanation that he received it by mistake or accident or held the money as security for the return of a parcel is not supported by anything but his own allegation and is improbable - while the approver's story of this

not

point is credible enough. It is unnecessary to discuss the other [illegible] of the approver against him, or to decide whether the Assistant Sessions Judge was not over cautious in rejecting altogether the evidence of the carpenters as to the preparation of the wooden frames for the dies. It is sufficient to say that the evidence of the approver is well corroborated in his case and his conviction is right.

The case against the 4th accused is particularly clear. At the house occupied by the deceased [illegible] and himself the dies and the hand presses were discovered, the latter on information given by 4th accused himself, and the former in a basket which his wife was then attempting to carry from the house. His defence is that the things were put in the house by the first and second accused but this cannot be true. There is overwhelming corroboration of the approver's case.

We affirm the convictions of the first, second, fourth accused and the sentences passed on them, and dismiss their appeals.

Sd/- [illegible]
Chief Justice.

Sd/- [illegible],
Judge.

Srinivasagam.
for Puisne Judge.

I.C.
MCG

Form No. 37]

Nominal Roll of Male* Convict No.† 1328 Name Krishnaka Residence Narasapura

(Village, Taluk and District) Goribidnoor Taluk

Caste Brahmin Present age 28 Years Occupation Accountant Taluk Office, D.

WD 0195—GPB—600—10-1-19

Section and Code under which imprisoned	Original sentence and date of award	Adjudicating Court and number of Calender case in which convicted	Unexpired term of sentence after deducting remission earned upto end of July 20			Present state of health and fitness to undertake a journey‡	Result of appeal (if any)	Conduct in Jail	Remarks
			Y.	M.	D.				
489 A I.P.C	5 years Rig. Imprisonment & fine of Rs 100/- or six months further Rig. Impt. 26-9-19	Asst. Sessions Judge Mysore							
		Mysore Session Case No. 10/19-20	4		22				

Strike out and add, "Female" when necessary.

After the prisoner's number, add his class A or B, according as he is classed as a casual or habitual, respectively, and after the latter, add the number of previous convictions, thus No. 3742, 3

When a journey is about to be undertaken by a prisoner, the roll is to be signed by the Medical officer.

Note.—For personal and descriptive marks——see reverse.

Mysore Jail.

August 191 20

Reverse

Personal and descriptive marks.

(To be given in respect of escaped prisoners only with reference to Rules 501-2, Jail Manual.)

C. Rayappal

Superintendent.

Mysore Jail

20

In the Court of the assistant Sessions Judge, ~~Mysore~~.

Dated 26th September 1919.

Present :- S. Hiriannaiya Esquire M.A.B.L.
Assistant Sessions Judge.

Sessions Case no. 1 of 1919-20.

Complainant.

Government of Mysore.

accused.

1. Krishna Sastri
2. Krishnappa
3. Honnachari
4. Gangachari
5. Laxminarasappa.

Offence:- 1st accused was charged ~~for~~ with counterfeiting a currency note of the denomination of Rs 100/- to int: art 60; ~~for~~ using as genuine that counterfeit currency note and ~~for~~ disposing of a pressing machine intended to be used for the purpose of counterfeiting currency notes,- offences punishable under Sections 489A, 489B and 489D of the Indian Penal Code.

The other accused persons viz accused nos 2, 3, 4 and 5 were charged under Sections 489A and

6-10-19.

11-8-1920.

THE COURT OF THE ASSIS

2/ and 489 D of the Indian Penal Code for the offences of counterfeiting currency notes and for making or possessing instruments or materials for counterfeiting currency notes of the denomination of Rs 100/—

Opinion of the assessors:- Both the assessors were of the following ~~unanimous~~ opinion:-

" 1st accused:- He is not guilty under sections 489 A and 489 D and ~~that~~ he may be given the benefit of the doubt in respect of the offence under Section 489 D.

2nd accused:- He is guilty of the offence under Section 489 A and ~~that~~ he is not guilty of the offence under Section 489 D.

3rd and 4th accused:- They are both guilty under both the Sections viz under Sections 489 A and 489 D.

5th accused:- He is not guilty under either Sections viz Sections 489 A and 489 D."

Findings of the Judge:- Agreeing with the opinion of the assessors found the 1st accused not guilty of the offence under Section 489A I.P.C. and disagreeing with them found him

him guilty of the charges under Sections 489 B and 489 D I.P.C.

Agreeing with the opinion of the assessors found the 2nd accused guilty under Section 489 A and not guilty under Section 489 D and also found both the 3rd and 4th accused guilty under each of the Sections 489 A and 489 D I.P.C.

The Court agreed with the opinion of both the assessors and found the 5th accused not guilty of either of the Charges for which he was tried viz under Section 489 A and 489 D I.P.C.

Sentence:- The 1st accused was Sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for (3) three years and pay a fine of Rs fifty under Section 489 B of the I.P.C. In default of payment of fine he was Sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of three months. Under Section 489 D, he was Sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year - the two Sentences to run concurrently.

The Second accused was Sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years and

and, to pay a fine of Rs one hundred under Section 489 A and in default of payment of fine was sentenced to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for Six months.

The 3rd accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of rupees one hundred under Section 489 A and in default of payment of fine to further rigorous imprisonment for Six months.

The 4th accused was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and to pay a fine of Rs Seventyfive under Section 489A and in default of payment of fine to undergo a further rigorous imprisonment for a period of four months.

Judgment.

The five accused persons before the Court, viz, 1. Krishna Sastri, 2. Krishnappa, 3. Hannapachari, 4. Gangachari and 5. Laxminarasappa were charged with and tried for offences connected with the manufacture and use of

of a counterfeit currency note of the value of Rs 100/-. A Sixth man - Puttaswamidachari had also been charged but the Committing magistrate tendered him pardon and he has given evidence at the trial as a witness for the Prosecution.

2. The 1st accused Krishnasastri is a resident of Palavalli a village in Pavagada taluk about four miles from that town. The 2nd and 5th accused who are brothers are closely related to him being the sons of his father's sister and are natives of the village of Nagarkere in Goribidnur taluk. The 5th accused had also married 1st accused's sister. At the time of the occurrence the 2nd accused Krishnappa was living in Nanjangud having been employed as a record-Sorter in the Taluk office on the temporary establishment that had been sanctioned for recording old papers

3. The 3rd and 4th accused are brothers and the approver Puttaswamiachari is the latter's wife's brother. They (3rd and 4th accused) formerly belonged to Ramadevar-halli in Dodballapur Taluk but the 3rd accused

Honnaachari having married the only daughter of one Muddamallachari in. Nanjangud removed to the latter place some years ago. His brother Gangachari the 4th accused followed him about two years ago and both were living in the house of Muddamallachari in a street known as Kayangadi Street

4. The approver Puttaswamiachari is the Son of one Chennadevaachari who has been living in Magadi for seven or eight years past. They were natives of Nagasandra village near Bangalore City but they left it about ten years ago and having spent two or three years in Bangalore finally migrated to Magadi where they have been earning a living by doing gold and Silversmith's work. It is pertinent for our present purpose to add that Puttaswamiachari is a fine workman particularly in filigree (ಸರಿಗೆ) work. The 3rd and 4th accused do gold and Silver Smith's work in a room in Muduumallachari's house in Nanjangud.

5. On Monday the 16th December 1918 the 1st accused Krishnasastri presented

presented, at about 2 in the afternoon, a currency note of the value of Rs 100/- (article 60) at the Nanjangud Taluk Treasury and asked for change. The Shroff Sreenivasa Rao (P.W. 22) who received it handled it for some time and suspecting its genuineness gave it to the Nagadi gumasta - also called Sreenivasa Rao (P.W. 24). The latter also entertained suspicions and delivered it to the Sheristedar Mr. B. Raghavendra Rao (P.W. 11) who questioned the 1st accused how it was that the note looked like a counterfeit one and how he got it etc. The latter stated in reply that the note was given to him by one Mudugal ~~Lingaiah~~ Kondaiah Venkataramana Setti of Pavagada to whom he had sold paddy, that his (1st accused's) name was Narayana Sastri, that he was the son of one Venkataramana Sastri of Pavagada and that he had come to Nanjangud recently and

was staying with his relative Krishnappa (2nd accused), Record-Sorter in the Taluk office. This Statement was recorded and the Sheristedar sent it along with the note to the Amildar. But before Nagadi gumasta SreenivasaRao who was carrying them could deliver them to the Amildar (Mr. Gopala Iyengar - PW 31) the latter left his office room and went to the Treasury room himself on some business. The Sheristedar then told him what had occurred. The Amildar sent for the papers, took a further Statement from the 1st accused, also examined the 2nd accused and sent the 1st accused with the papers to the Police Inspector for due investigation. The 1st accused was immediately taken to custody and as it was already late in the evening nothing more was done that day. The Police Inspector remained at Nanjangud the next day (17th December) as he had been summoned as a witness in a criminal case before the

the Sub-divisional magistrate but probably also in the hope of obtaining some further information as to how the 1st accused came by the note. On the following morning (Wednesday the 18th) he left with the 1st accused for Mysore en route to Pavagada and having obtained the instructions of the District Superintendent of Police reached Bangalore in the evening. When on the next morning he was about to take train for Hindupur, the 1st accused informed him that the explanation he had given at Nanjangud as to how he came to possess the note in question was false and that he had really received it from the 4th accused Gangachari when he asked him for a loan of Rs 6/- to meet the expenses of his return — journey to Pavagada. He added that Gangachari had requested him not to mention his name as he had many creditors who would claim the money if they knew that he

possessed a hundred rupee note.

6. The Inspector promptly wired to the Superintendent of Police at Mysore and with his permission started back for Nanjangud the same night and reached it on the morning of the 20th December with the 1st accused. He summoned a Panchayat and with them proceeded to the house of Muduvalla Chari where the accused 3 and 4 were living and had it searched. When the Jaffedar and some of the Panchayatdars were engaged in examining the room in which the 3rd and 4th accused generally did their work it was noticed that the wife of the 4th accused was descending from the loft with a big basket tied in a cloth and going towards the kitchen. She was promptly stopped and the basket placed before the Panchayat. On examination it was found that it contained the articles 5 to 40. The most important of these

~~these~~ are :- Tin Canister containing printer's ink (no. 8), Tin Canisters containing green ink (nos 5 and 6), two tracings on oil paper of a hundred rupee currency note (nos 31 and 32) a wooden plate with lead type set in it for a hundred rupee note (no 17), another plate with lead type for the figure 100 in green ink (no 18), a square wooden plate with the type for the expression "one hundred rupees" in four Vernaculars (no 20), two leather pads (nos 23 and 24), lead type for the figure "100" in four Vernaculars found on the margin of currency notes (nos 25, 26, 27 and 28), 154 Sheets containing a green ink impression of the figure "100" with medallions (no 33), 5 Sheets of Government paper (no 35) 46 Sheets of Govt. paper (no 36) and unwritten Stamp-paper (nos: 38 and 39). When the loft of the house was searched a small pressing machine (no: 42) and a box containing lead type of English letters, pieces of lead, tracing of certain documents, a slip of paper containing numbers of currency notes in pencil and a Seal with the words "Flower Bazar" were discovered. When the Mahazar

was being written, the 4th accused Gangachari offered to show another pressing machine which had been buried in the hittal (back yard) of the house. He led the panchayat to a spot where the earth had the appearance of having been recently turned up; on digging at the spot the bigger pressing machine (article no: 56), was discovered.

Various other articles were also found at the search which began at about 9.30 A.m. and was completed at about 6 or 6.30 P.m. A large crowd had assembled near the house where the search was going on.

7. On information obtained by the Police Inspector and at his instance the C.I.D Staff in Bangalore were moved and a Sub Inspector searched the house of the approver at Magadi on the 31st December and seized a mass of letters and an acknowledgment receipt of an insured letter. On the 5th January 1919 an Inspector searched the house of the 1st accused at Palavalli (Pavagada Taluk) and recovered a letter written to his

his address by one Sanjeeva Setti of Pavagada. A few days later the reply of the 1st accused to the above letter was obtained from Sanjeeva Setti who was not in town at the time of search of the 1st accused's house at Palavalli.

8. These are the leading facts connected with the investigation of the case. The Police Inspector placed a charge Sheet on the 6th January 1919 against the 1st, 2nd, and 4th accused and the approver. The 3rd accused had disappeared from Nanjangud since the 18th December but returned about the 20th January. The 5th accused who had also absconded was arrested by the Goribidnur Police and brought to Nanjangud on the 4th April. A charge sheet was placed against these persons also.

9. The Story which the Prosecution seeks to Establish regarding the persons engaged in the manufacture of currency

notes and the various stages of the operations incidental thereto may be briefly summarised as follows :- The 3rd and 4th accused were in great need of money and having taken counsel with the 2nd accused Krishnappa who was in a not less impecunious condition, conceived the idea of counterfeiting currency notes. For getting together the men and material necessary for the enterprise the 3rd accused Honnapachari set out for Magadi in August 1918 and having reached that place on the 17th idem he prevailed upon Chennadevachari - the approver's father - to obtain for him a loan of Rs 150/- which he said was required for filing a suit in Nanjangud. Chennadevachari borrowed the money from Venkatarangiah alias Antanna (PW5-) on a bond (Ext P4) dated the 20th August 1918 and gave it to 3rd accused. The latter exchanged the cash for 6 currency notes, one of the value of Rs 100/- and five of Rs 10/- and sent them by insured post to 2nd accused Krishnappa at Nanjangud. The 2nd accused acknowledged receipt of

of it (acknowledgement receipt Ex P 24) 34

The 3rd accused therefore upon requested Chennadevachari to send his son (the approver) to Nanjangud as he was in great need of his services in connection with some skilled work which he (3rd accused) had undertaken for the Sri Sreekanteswara Swami temple. Chennadevachari first declined but was ultimately induced to allow his son to go with the 3rd accused on condition that he should return as soon as the work was over. About the 31st August the 3rd accused and Puttaswami achari left Magadi for Bangalore and halted there in the house of one Achasappa (PW 25). There for the 1st time the 3rd accused disclosed to Puttaswami achari the real object of taking him to Nanjangud He told him that he and Krishnappa (2nd accused) had arranged to manufacture currency notes and that his (Puttaswami achari's) help was required in that connection The party resumed their journey to

Nanjangud which they reached probably on the 3rd September 1918 (vide Ex P24). They found that the 4th accused had taken out two tracings (articles 31 and 32) on oil paper of the hundred rupee currency note sent from Magadi and had also prepared a number of small iron instruments for filigree work. No further progress was made till after the Gowri feast on the 8th Sept., when the 2nd accused told them not to delay further. Operations were accordingly resumed by the 4th accused purchasing through prosecution witness Nanjachari (PW 27) three seers of lead from a shopkeeper Sreenivasa Setti (PW 14) which was melted and cut into the required sizes. The 4th accused and the approver then prepared type-big and small- for the words and figures found on a hundred rupee note and also for the ornamental and other designs contained therein. The delicate work was done by the

approver-

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approver - within a few days of the resumption of operations the need of a pressing machine was felt and 2nd accused offered to obtain one from some of his friends in his native place. He obtained 5 days' casual leave from the 12th September (vide ex P6) and left Nanjangud with his family on the ground that he had to perform his father's first annual ceremony on the 13th at Bangalore. He returned to Nanjangud at the end of the leave and told the 3rd and the 4th accused that his brother the 5th accused was following with the machine. About 7 or 8 days later the 1st and 5th accused arrived at Nanjangud with the pressing machine (art. 56).

When matters had advanced thus far, influenza broke out and the approver was among those that fell ill. The operations were temporarily suspended. About the 3rd week of October information was received

that Puttaswami acharis wife had died at Magadi. The 3rd accused quickly started with the approver for that place and remained there till after the ceremonies were over. He again succeeded in prevailing upon Puttaswami acharis father to consent to the latter's accompanying him to Nanjangud on the same pretext, viz that the temple work had not been completed They left Magadi for Bangalore on some date in November and after visiting Ramadevanahalli (3rd accused's native village) and adjacent villages where Honnapachari had some business, the party returned to Bangalore on about the 22nd November (Ex P2d), and left the next day for Nanjangud which they reached about the 25th idem having broken the journey at Bidadi for visiting a relation in a neighbouring village (Bili-Kempanahalli). Before leaving Bangalore they purchased a bottle of printer's ink from a printing-house owner (Mallappa - PW21) and a smaller pressing machine (art: no 42) from a hardware merchant in Dodapetta.

On

On arrival at Nanjangud operations were vigorously pushed on. The wooden plates required for setting the type were prepared by Madachari (PW28), brother of Nanjachari who purchased the lead and green ink was brought by the 3rd accused from Mysore. All the accused (except the 1st) and the approver helped the work in various ways which was carried on on the loft of the 3rd accused's house. On the morning of the 16th December final impressions were taken and 52 notes manufactured. The 2nd accused then advised that they might stop till those notes were duly disposed of. They were entrusted to him as he had arranged to have them cashed in the Hinduphur Treasury with the aid of one Shroff Vera- bhadrappa. But as he could not go there himself owing to want of leave he gave the notes to his brother Lakshminara- sappa. But on the afternoon of that day the 1st accused was caught at the Treasury attempting to pass a forged note and the incident disconcerted their plans. 5th accused did not leave

Nanjangud till the 18th December and the 3rd accused left it on that date after having warned the inmates of the house that as the note which the 1st accused attempted to cash might be one of those prepared by them they might hide the machinary, instruments etc, somewhere or send them to Mollur, the native village of Mr Carpenters Madachari and Nanjachari (PW28 and PW27). On the 20th December the Police raided the house and took the 4th accused and the approver into custody. The 2nd accused was arrested on the 29th.

10. To Establish this story the prosecution have examined the approver Pullaswamiachari (PW29) and several independent witnesses. The accused persons called no evidence.

The question how far the prosecution has succeeded in proving the Charges against the Several accused has now to be Considered

11. It will perhaps be convenient if the case against the 3rd and 4th accused is first dealt with. The approver has explained in his evidence the part played by 3rd accused Honnappa Chari in the conception and carrying out of the enterprise. I shall consider separately how far the approver's evidence is worthy of credit and to what extent he has deviated from the truth But his evidence in so far as it affects the 3rd accused receives corroboration, beyond cavil, from the testimony of independent witnesses, the mass of incriminating material, papers, and correspondence seized at the searches and his own conduct and statements on the discovery of the plot. For instance his journey to Magadi (in August 1918), and receiving Rs 150/- from the approver and sending the money by insured post (though as might be expected

he adds that the notes were of different denominations) to the address of the 2nd accused Krishnappa are admitted by him in his statement before the committing magistrate which was adhered to in this court. No doubt he introduces certain variations by stating that the money was due to him but this is negatived by his own letter written to his brother the 4th accused (Exp 26) wherein he states that "he was going to Magadi but that he (the 4th accused) should not depend on him for the money" which is hardly the tone of a man who was proceeding to recover a debt. Incidentally it may be remarked that the 3rd accused writes in the same letter somewhat mysteriously "I shall bring the man with me" (ಆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇನೆ), the reference evidently being to the approver whose skilled services were so indispensible.

In his statement the

the 3rd accused has also admitted their reaching Nanjangud about the time of the Gouri feast, the approver's remaining there with them, the receipt of the news of his wife's death and their starting again for Magadi.

In their journeys to and from Magadi the 3rd accused and the approver stopped according to the approver in the house of one Achanappa in Bangalore and this witness (PW 25) who is a man of their own caste and has no motive to depose against them has confirmed that statement. Similarly, Mallappa (PW 21) the owner of a printing-press in Bangalore has supported the approver's statement that he and the 3rd accused bought of him a bottle of printer's ink, the reason given out by the 3rd accused being that it was required for a friend of his in Mysore who owned a printing press.

12. But the most damaging

evidence against the 3rd accused which he could not even attempt to explain away is the discovery of the incriminating material in the house occupied by him. The inmates of that house are the 3rd and 4th accused with their wives and children and 3rd accused's father-in-law Mudumallachari who is a very old man. No doubt the 3rd accused was not present at the time of the search but it was conducted in such a public manner in the heart of Nanjangud town that it seems impossible to minimise its significance in any way. The nature of the articles discovered forbids the supposition that any body else could have deposited them there and a glance at them is sufficient to show that they could have been used only for one purpose, viz, forging currency notes. The 3rd accused says in his statement that he and the 4th accused are living separately though in the same house but this is contradicted by

by the Prosecution evidence. But even if it be true that they cook their food separately it is impossible that one of them should possess the above articles and use them without ~~with~~ the active assistance and cooperation of the other. The correspondence between the brothers shows that they are on intimate and cordial terms and I feel no doubt that they are also living together.

13. 3rd accused's own letters corroborate a good part of the approver's evidence against him. In Ex P_{2h}, a postcard dated 7th Sept 1918 and in 3rd accused's writing and addressed to the approver's father at Magadi, he states that "he has not yet been able to file the suit" — thereby confirming the approver's statement that the money given to 3rd accused was a loan and not a debt due to him (vide paragraph 11 ante). In fact this is made absolutely clear in Ex P_{2K} which is a

postcard in 3rd accused's writing and addressed to the approvers' father. In this card 3rd accused promises to repay the loan and requests Channadevachari to pay it Antanna (PW5) from whom the money had been borrowed on Ex P4. Reference may also be made to Ex P2 dated 31st July 1918 wherein 3rd accused asks for a loan of Rs 10 0/- and promises to repay it in three months.

It must be mentioned, at this stage, that the 3rd accused having taken the approver from Magadi kept him at Nanjangud for a longer period than he had promised. The approver being the only son of Channadevachari, the latter was frequently writing that he should be sent back and as frequently the 3rd and 4th accused were writing back very polite letters that the temple work had not been completed, that he would be sent back as soon as the work was over and that he (Channadevachari) should not be

be displeased at the delay. In Ex P21 a post card — 3rd accused explains the delay in the return of the approver as due to his illness — which was probably true — but in Ex P2 N, which is an earlier letter, he puts forward the excuse that the work entrusted by the temple Agamick had just been completed and that he would send back Pulla-Swamiachari in about 8 days. It may be mentioned that not a single witness was called to prove the 3rd accused's story that he had taken the approver to help in a temple work - proving conclusively that it was a mere pretence to induce Channadevachari to consent to the approver's accompanying him (3rd accused) to Nanjangud.

13(a) A word seems necessary regarding the conduct of the 3rd accused. As soon as it was known that the 1st accused had got into trouble on the 16th December 1918, he seems to have been

closely watching developements and when on the 18th the Inspector left for Pavagada with the 1st accused, he went in the same train to Mysore and there disappeared.

14. He is doubtless one of the chief organisers of the conspiracy and it is he that took the greatest trouble in bringing together men and resources for the work. His letters as well as of the 4th accused show that they are fairly well educated and not lacking in intelligence. I have indicated above how the approver's story receives confirmation in ~~important~~ important particulars against the 3rd accused. In discussing the evidence against the other accused persons reference will again have to be made to portions which have a bearing on the case against the 3rd accused. It is sufficient here to record my conviction that even independently of the evidence of the approver

approver the 3rd accused may be held to be guilty of both the offences with which he was charged, viz, under Sections 489A and 489B of the I.P.C.

14(a) The case against the 4th accused is equally conclusive, though his share in the operations seems to be of a different character than that of the 3rd accused. He is a sickly person, subject to epileptic seizures and consequently always stayed at home while his brother was wandering in search of men and material. He seems to be a better workman in his craft than his brother and with the approver helped to cut and cast the type and fix it on to the wooden plates. He was present at the search of the house on the 20th december 1918. and it is his wife that was discovered carrying the basket that contained the

the incriminating articles 5 to 40
Finally it is he that told the Panchayatdars
about the hidden press (article no. 56)
and led them to the spot where it
had been buried.

I think this evidence is Conclusive enough against him. But he also furnishes corroboration in one of his letters to his father-in-law at ~~Mysore~~ Magadi (Ex P2 g) to the Statement of the approver that he and the 3rd accused had gone to Magadi about the end of October and did not return to Nanjangud till nearly a month later. Ex P2 g is dated 19th October 1918 but the figure "10" indicating the month is a mistake for "11" as the post-mark on the card clearly shows. In this letter the 4th accused Complains to his father-in-law that the 3rd accused and the approver had not yet returned though it was a month since they had left for Magadi.

Two of the Prosecution witnesses,

Nanjaraja

Nanjachari and Madachari (PW 27 and PW 28) have deposed against the 4th accused. The former states that at his request he purchased 3 seers of lead from a shop-keeper at Nanjangud and delivered it to him and Madachari have stated that he prepared the wooden plates nos: 17, 18, 19 and 20 for the 2nd and 5th accused and that he prepared them from a wooden plank supplied by the 4th accused. These two witnesses are brothers living in the village of Mollur about 4 or 5 miles from Nanjangud. They do carpentry work for the temple can and also take job work at Nanjangud. Whenever they go there, they take their food in the house of the 3rd and 4th accused giving them the rations which they receive from the temple.

There is no doubt these two people have had a part in the

operations. It is probable they were under surveillance if not in actual custody of the Police for some time and in considering ~~that~~ the guilt of the accused persons I have therefore discarded the testimony of these witnesses as somewhat tainted.

Another letter produced by the prosecution also bears against the 4th accused. In Ex P2 addressed to his father-in-law and brother, the 4th accused, asks the 3rd accused and Puttaswamiachari to return soon "after completing the work there (at Magadi). This card is dated 31st October 1918 though the 4th accused has wrongly dated it 31st November. (vide post mark).

I am satisfied that the 4th accused is equally guilty with his brother and that he must be held to have committed the offences with which he was charged.

15. The case against the 5th accused is easily disposed of except the evidence of the approver and the testimony of the two unreliable witnesses Madachari and Nanjachari there is no satisfactory evidence to establish his guilt.

The strongest testimony against him is to be found in his own statement that he was with the 1st accused when he took the pressing machine - article 56, from Sanjeeva Setti's shop in Pavagada to Palavalli and Penukonda but I think this admission is insufficient to bring home to him guilty knowledge at the time or active participation in the operations subsequently. I am not prepared to say that the man is altogether innocent but he is entitled to have the benefit of the very reasonable doubt in the

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evidence adduced against him. I agree with the assessors that he should be acquitted of both the Charges (489A and 489B)

16. The case against the 1st accused Krishna Sastri may next be considered. He is Charged with three offences, viz, (1) under Section 489A of having Counterfeited or Knowingly performed a process Connected with the Counterfeiting of a currency note, (2) under Section 489B of having used a forged currency note knowing it to be forged by presenting it ~~to be~~ for encashment at the Nanjangud Treasury on the 16th December 1918 and (3) under Section 489D of having disposed of a ~~printing~~ pressing machine to the other accused knowing that it was intended to be used for making a ~~coun~~ Counterfeit currency note.

There is practically no

no evidence to prove the charge under Section 489 A and even the approver does not say that the 1st accused assisted in the operations. The probabilities as will be seen later, are also in his favour in this respect and I agree with the assessors in the view that he should be acquitted of the charge under Section 489 A

17. The evidence in respect of the other two charges may be considered together. To begin with it may be stated that no one maintains that the note article 60 which the 1st accused presented at the Treasury is a genuine one. The quality of the paper, the absence of water-lines therein, the crude formation of the words "one hundred" and various other features referred to by the note-examiner of the Madras Currency office (Pw 1) are sufficient proof

that the note in question is a forged article. But it was contended by the learned counsel for the 1st accused that the latter did not know of its counterfeit character when he presented it at the Treasury. I am prepared to believe that the 1st accused is not a man of much intelligence and it is not unlikely that he has yielded - only too readily perhaps - to the evil influence of his cousin the 2nd accused. But it is impossible to hold that he was ignorant of the true character of the note at the time of its presentation. The appearance of the note would rouse the suspecion of a man of ordinary intelligence though it might pass undetected among illiterate people not used to handling currency notes of the higher denominations. But assuming that the 1st accused's suspicions were not excited by the appearance

appearance of the note, why did he give a false account as to his possession of it when questioned by the Taluk Sheristedar? The witnesses from Pavagada have stated that there is no person in that town of the name of Mudugal Konda Venkataramana Setti and the fact is now admitted by the 1st accused. His explanation is that he had received the note from the 4th accused under the circumstances set forth in paragraph 5 above and that he therefore did not wish to disclose his name. But this explanation is hardly worthy of credit. For the sake of obliging the 4th accused the 1st accused would hardly have consented to be taken into custody. After all the 4th accused's request not to disclose his name is said to have been due to the fear that his creditors would snatch away the money

If this was all the inconvenience to be apprehended by the disclosure, would not the 1st accused have given out the truth when he was faced with the certainty of being arrested by the Police?

Then, again, there is the evidence of the Ring art 1. This was produced by PW 13 Mudu Raya Setti, a vysia Shop-Keeper in Nanjangud town. This witness has stated that the ring was pledged with him by the approver Puttaswamiachari on the 11th December 1918 (vide Entry in note book Ex P7) for Rs 5/-, that he paid Puttaswamiachari Rs 4-11-0 after deducting interest and that the amount has not yet been repaid. The approver speaks to the same effect and the ownership of the ring is admitted by the 1st accused. But he seeks to explain away its production by Mudu Raya Setti by saying that he

he (1st accused) had given it to the 3rd accused to have the green stone set right. But as far as one can see the ring does not seem to be in need of any great repair and the story of the approver that it was given to the 3rd accused by the 2nd accused Krishnappa when money was wanted to buy green ink seems quite probable. 1st accused was stopping in 2nd accused's house and all the accused were in an impecunious condition. The 2nd accused was, as will be shown later, in close touch with the operations going on in 3rd accused's house and ~~that~~ he has had no small share in supplying the funds. I think the 1st accused parted with the ring at the instance of the 2nd accused for the purpose mentioned by the approver. The next most important piece of evidence

against the 1st accused is to be found in his supplying the bigger pressing machine (art 56) which had been buried in ~~mr~~ Hittal of ~~the~~ 3rd accused's house and was discovered on information given by the 4th accused during the search on ~~the~~ 20th December 1918. The 1st accused admits having brought the machine from Pavagada to Nanjangud and his ~~explanation~~ is that there was a Gosayi in 3rd accused's house who was treating the 4th accused for his various complaints, that as his (1st accused's) own father was also suffering from some disease asked 4th accused for the medicines which the Gosayi had prepared and that the 4th accused offered to give them if the 1st accused furnished him with a pressing machine of which he stood in need. I shall not dwell on the inherent

inherent improbability of this story but there is another circumstance which militates against its truth. The 1st accused obtained the press from a respectable merchant Sanjeeva Setti (PW 8) at Pavagada telling him that he would return it in 15 days and that he wanted it to rebind some old copies of the Ramayana and Mahabharata. What need was there for making this palpably false statement to Sanjeeva Setti in the very beginning? If the press was wanted by the 4th accused in order to enable the 1st to obtain medicine for his father he could frankly have explained the reason to Sanjeeva Setti. The latter first declined to give the machine as it was required for constant use in his shop but the 1st accused insisted and so Sanjeeva Setti lent it.

The 1st accused never returned it as promised. So Sanjeeva Setti wrote the letter Ex P3 on 19th November 1918 demanding its return. The 1st accused

accused (who had then returned to Palavalli after delivering the press at Nanjangud) replied the same day (Ex P_{3a}) and therein states that he had entrusted the Press to another man relying on his word" just as he (Sanjeeva Setti) had relied on his (1st accused's). The name of the person and the purpose for which it was taken or the specific reason for the delay in its non-return by that other person are discreetly omitted. Ex P_{3a} is in 1st accused's own writing. It was produced by Sanjeeva Setti.

In Ex P_3 which was found at the search of the 1st accused's house in Palavalli Sanjeeva Setti states that "it was nearly two months since he (1st accused) took the away the press." The letter being dated 19th November 1918, it is evident that the machine was obtained by the 1st accused about 19th September 1918 and this synchronises with the date on which the 2nd accused Krishnappa left Nanjangud on 5 days' Casual leave, viz, 12th September 1918 on the ostensible ground of having to perform his father's annual ceremony but really - according to the approver for the purpose of bringing a pressing machine

machine. And the machine itself was left with the 4th accused till the 20th December though Sanjeeva Setti was insistently demanding its return. Would it be too violent to presume that the 1st accused shared in the guilty knowledge of the 2nd at the time the loan of the press was asked for by him?

17(a) One ingenious theory was advanced by the learned advocate for the 1st accused to show that he had no guilty knowledge at the time he obtained the loan of the Press. It was argued that the 3rd and 4th accused could not have commenced operations for forging the note in September 1918 as stated by the approver and that the press was wanted by the 3rd and 4th accused for fabricating certain documents for a litigation in respect of a land between themselves and one Talkad Nanjappa and that the 1st accused was ignorant of this fact. It may be conceded that the 3rd and 4th accused have been trying to get possession of a land from Talkad Nanjappa and it may also be true that for this purpose they have had the entries in the Khirdi accounts (Exs D5, D6 and D7)

tampered with so as to make them appear as if they paid the Kandayam It is also probable that the tracings of documents etc found in the 3rd accused's house were taken for this purpose. The Khirdi account books were in the Taluk Record office and the 2nd accused Krishnappa who was employed there might have helped them in this business But I cannot believe that this would constitute sufficient motive to the 1st accused to take the trouble of carrying a big pressing machine from a distant place like Pavagada to Nanjangud in order that the Khirdi books might be rebound after the necessary alterations were made. In fact the alterations that have been made (Exs P5, P6 and P7) did not require the pages to be separated. What has been done is that the entries relating to the payment of the Kandaya have been altered so far as the words in the column "the name of the person who remits the Kandayam are concerned.

Nor is there any foundation for the suggestion that the operations for the forging of the notes did not commence in

in the month of October Ex.P2 g (vide paragraph 14(a) ante) which 4th accused dates as 19th October 1918 and in which he complains that the 3rd accused and Puttaswamiachari had not returned to Nanjangud though they had left it a month previously" furnishes plausibility to the argument by making it appear that within a few days of their arrival at Nanjangud in September 1918, 3rd accused and Puttaswamiachari had left again for an unknown destination. But it has been pointed out above (paragraph 14(a)) that the real date of Ex. P2 g is 19th November 1918, as the post-mark clearly shows and this is quite consistent with the fact that 3rd accused and Puttaswamiachari left Nanjangud about the 3rd week of October on learning of the death of the latter's wife

18. For these reasons, I am satisfied that the 1st accused had guilty knowledge both when he took a loan of the Press (art 56) and when he presented the note (art: 60) at the Treasury. I therefore hold that he is guilty under both the Sections 489 B and 489 D of the I.P.C.

19. There remains for consideration the case of the 2nd accused Krishnappa. This man was entertained in the Taluk office as a Record Sorting clerk in October 1917 and his duty was to sort old papers. Till a few days before the discovery of the plot he was living in a house opposite to the house of the 3rd ~~accused~~ and 4th accused in Kayangadi Street and according to his own admission he got to know them at least in May 1918. During his two visits to Nanjangud in September and December 1918 respectively, the 1st accused stopped in the 2nd accused's house and it must have been through the latter that he made the acquaintance of the 3rd and 4th accused persons in the opposite house. All the evidence in the case points to the fact that along with the 3rd accused, the 2nd accused was one of the prime movers in the conspiracy. Being a Government servant and an intelligent man he carefully remained behind the scenes putting forward other persons to take a more prominent part.

It is to him that the 3rd accused sent

sent the currency notes from Magadi and the 2nd accused admits having received Rs 150/- and the acknowledgment receipt P2n has been signed by him. But he explains this away by saying that the 3rd accused had failed to return to him an adike which he had pledged with him for Rs 20/- and that he had to borrow this amount in May 1918 for the expenses of a journey to his native place where his brother's wife had been taken ill. He says that when the third accused sent the amount he appropriated it on account of the adike as the 3rd accused had authorized him to do so.

It is difficult to say what truth there is in this story of the Adike. The 3rd accused has flatly denied in this Court having taken it from the 2nd accused but it is not improbable that the latter had given an adike to the 3rd accused when he set out to Magadi in August 1918. PW5 Venkatarangaiya who had lent the money to the approver and his father on ex P4 says that the latter repaid it by selling an adike to one Rangarao. Of

Of course this might have been a different article but assuming that the 2nd accused had pledged it with the 3rd accused, the fact proves nothing in his favour. That would show that he received the money that was due to him but would indicate nothing as to how the currency notes sent from Magadi were utilized. What was there to prevent the 2nd accused from lending the currency note to the 4th accused for taking a tracing and getting it back?

The real truth seems to be that the 2nd accused gave the adike to 3rd accused to raise money required for the operations. A very significant letter written by the 3rd accused on 17th August 1918 (or 7th August 1918) on his way from Ramanagud to Magadi points to this conclusion. This letter (Ex D26) is addressed both to Krishnappa (2nd accused) and 4th accused and contains the following passages:— "I reached Bilikempanahalli on Wednesday evening. I could not get anything done here. The men were not in the village..... I reached Bangalore on Friday evening. I shall go to Magadi on Saturday morning.... and will bring

bring the person." you (4th accused) should not rely on me in respect of the money". Why should the 3rd accused address this letter jointly to the 2nd accused and 4th accused if they were not already on very intimate terms? As regards the money the 3rd accused addresses his words to the 4th accused and not the 2nd, showing that he was also very much interested in it. And the only business in which all three were interested was the manufacture of currency notes. Of course the 3rd and 4th accused always maintained that the money was required for filing a suit but this suit was never filed and it was merely a pretext put forward to satisfy Channadevachari and for adoption in correspondence which was mostly on post cards. The true currency note of the value of Rs. 100/- of which articles 31 and 32 are tracings reached the Madras Currency office on 28th October 1918 (article 62) and it is therefore quite probable that it was in Nanjangud in September 1918.

THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL JUDGE MYSORE

20. At the search of the 3rd accused's house were found a number of unwritten stamp-papers (articles 37 and 38) which had been collected together probably for utilizing the papers for the counterfeit notes. The Record-keeper (PW 15) has stated that among the old unsorted papers of the taluk Record-Room there are a number of such ~~blank~~ blank stamp-papers. It is not unlikely that the 2nd accused abstracted some of these papers and gave them to the 4th accused.

21. Allusion has already been made to the 2nd accused's absence on leave from Nanjangud from the 12th September to the 17th or 18th idem and the arrival of the 1st accused with the pressing machine (5·6) a short time afterwards.

22. At the time the 1st accused presented the forged note at the Taluk Treasury the 2nd accused was probably in the Record-room. But when the Sheristedar was taking down the statement of the 1st accused, 2nd accused had come and stationed himself unobserved at the entrance to the Treasury room and when the Nagadi gumasta Sreenivasa Rao (PW 24) was

was going to the Amildar with the papers he stopped him and asked him not to submit the papers to the Amildar as he would go and beg the Sheristedar not to report the matter. If the 2nd accused was not privy to the entire business and if the 1st accused had not acted on his suggestion why should he go near the Treasury room and remain unobserved watching developments? It may be said that the 1st accused being his cousin he naturally got disconcerted when he got into trouble and that he therefore tried to induce the Nagadi Gumasta to hold back. But if that was the case he would have rushed into the room and told the Sheristedar that the 1st accused was his Cousin; that he knew him to be honest and so on. There seems to be no doubt that having told the 3rd and 4th accused persons that he would get the 52 notes cashed in the Hindupur Treasury he made up his mind to buy if he could not get one cashed through the 1st accused at the Nanjangud Treasury. The Shroff Sreenivasa Rao (PW22) and he

he (2nd accused) were co-official for some time in the Record-room and if anything untoward happened he might look for some sympathy from that person.

The shroff has stated in his evidence that some days previous to 16th December 1918, the 2nd accused had asked him if he could help him to get change for 50 currency notes. This may be true but I have discarded this man's evidence as his demeanour did not appear very satisfactory. On the other hand the Nagadi gumastah's evidence appeared frank and straightforward.

23. The 2nd accused knew before the presentation at the Taluk Treasury that the 1st accused had with him a hundred rupee note for he admits in his statement that on the morning of the 16th December he saw him holding a hundred rupee note and that as the latter (1st accused) owed him about Rs 70/- or 80/- he asked him for payment but that 1st accused told him that he had to get an Abhisheka done in the temple and that he would see about it after that

that was done. This story appears to me to be a myth. 1st accused was stopping in his house for several days and he has simply utilized him as a tool for cashing the forged note. It is most unlikely that either the 3rd or 4th accused would so far risk themselves as to entrust a forged note to the 1st accused without the 2nd accused's intervention. I am inclined to believe the approver's statement that the manufactured notes were taken possession of by the 2nd accused and the possession of one such note by the 1st accused who was comparatively a stranger to Nanjangud confirms that statement.

24 For these reasons I am of opinion that the 2nd accused Krishnappa must be held to be guilty of an offence under Section 489A of the I.P.C. As regards the offence under Section 489D, I consider the evidence inadequate and inconclusive. The approver has stated that the wooden blanks articles 17, 18, 19 and 20 were prepared under the instructions of the 2nd accused but for reasons to be indicated separately I

I consider it unsafe to act on the approver's testimony in this respect.

25. A few remarks are necessary as to ~~t~~ how far the evidence of the approver may be accepted. He is a comparatively younger man and was easily ~~inveigled~~ into the conspiracy by the prospect of an easy road to riches held out by the 3rd accused who stood in need of his skilled services. A perusal of his lengthy statement will show that his testimony has received striking corroboration in important particulars. The arrival of the 3rd accused in Magadi in August 1918, ~~a~~ his request for a loan and the obtaining of it from Venkataraingaiya, the despatch of the currency notes to the 2nd accused, the pretext put forward that the approver's help was required in connection with some Temple work, their joint return to Magadi in the early part of September, the sudden departure of the 2nd accused on casual leave and the arrival of the 1st within a short time afterwards with the bigger machine, the return of the 3rd accused with the approver to Magadi on the latter's wife's death, their arrival again in Nanjangud about the end of November, their halting in the house of Achanappa during their visits to Bangalore and the purchase

purchase of printer's ink from a private printer at Bangalore, the pledging of the 1st accused's ring with Muduriya Setti and other matters have received independent corroboration from the testimony of witnesses as well as the letters and documents already referred to. It would be strange if differences did not exist between the approver's testimony and the rest of the evidence in the case when his examination covers 50 manuscript pages. But I think he has substantially spoken the truth, except in regard to one or two matters. Some of his statements find corroboration in letters and documents in his own writing found at the searches. For example, in Ex P26 a post card written by him to his father from Nanjangud on 12th December 1918 he states, just as the 3rd accused did in his letters that "the work they had undertaken had been completed, that a bill had been submitted for Rs 150/-" and that he was returning in a few days. This is obviously a reference to the publications temple work. Again in

in the paper (article 436) the approver has noted down in pencil the several combinations and permutations of the digits which form the figure 5-35-29. (vide articles 31 and 32). They had prepared lead type only for those numerals and the notes to be manufactured can only bear numbers that can be formed out of them. This paper was found in the search of the 3rd accused's house.

26. On one important matter it is difficult to accept the approver's evidence. This is with reference to the part ascribed by him to the 2nd accused regarding the preparation of the plates 17 to 20. Before the Police Inspector he stated on the 30th December 1918 that it was the 4th accused that was present and gave instructions to Madhaiahari regarding their preparation. In this Court he has introduced the 2nd accused into the affair. I have therefore discarded this portion of his evidence as suspicious. I should add however that even before the Police Inspector the approver had already implicated the 2nd accused as

as a member of the conspiracy.

27. I might conclude by a brief reference to the nature of the defence adopted by the accused persons. None of them called any evidence. In the course of the cross-examination of some of the Prosecution witnesses it was suggested that the insured letter sent by the 3rd accused from Magadi was intended for a lawyer's clerk Krishnappa but neither the lawyer nor his clerk was examined in support of the theory. The 3rd accused always pretended that he had taken some temple work for execution but no temple official was examined.

It was argued on behalf of the 1st accused that as according to the approver's statement the 1st accused was not entitled to any share in of the

profits it was unlikely that he was admitted into confidence. But then the 2nd accused was to get two shares — one for himself and the 5th accused and the other for Shroff - Veerabhadrappa at Hindupur — a fictitious personage. It is evident that 1st accused was to receive consideration for his trouble from the 2nd accused.

One argument urged against the approver's evidence was that he was examined after all the other principal witnesses for the prosecution. This course had to be adopted by the Prosecution as a large number of witnesses — some of whom had come from distant places like Madras, Pavagada and Magadi — would otherwise have had to wait for a number of days. It is possible that the approver was enabled to adjust his evidence on some points to the testimony given by the witnesses who preceded him but in appraising it due allowance has been made for this possibility. There is shown an amount of independent

independent corroboration in the case that I entertained no doubt that his story is, in the main, true

28. For these reasons, my conclusions in the case are as follows:

(1) I find the 1st accused Krishna Sastri guilty of the offences under sections 489 B and 489 D of the I.P.C. I acquit him of the charge under section 489 A.

(2) I find the 2nd accused Krishnappa guilty under section 489 A of the I. P. C. I acquit him of the charge under section 489 D.

(3) I find both the 3rd and 4th accused (Honnappa chari and Gangachari) guilty under each of the sections 489 A and 489 D of the I. P. C.

(4) I acquit the 5th accused Lakshminarasappa of both the charges for which he was tried, viz, under sections 489 A and 489 D.

29. As regards the sentence

I consider that the 2nd and 3rd accused being the chief characters in the conspiracy deserve a more severe sentence than the 1st accused who appears to have been a mere tool of the 2nd and ~~4th~~ 4th accused who played a part subordinate to the 3rd accused. He (4th accused) is also a sickly man and a lighter sentence in his case would be justifiable. I think this is a case in which a sentence of fine should be added. ~~I acc~~

I accordingly sentence the 1st accused Krishnasastri to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years and pay a fine of Rupees fifty, under Section 489B of the I.P.C., which is the graver offence committed by him. In default of payment of fine he shall undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of three months. Under Section 489D I sentence the 1st accused to rigorous imprisonment for one year — the two sentences to run concurrently.

I Sentence the 2nd accused Krishnappa to rigorous imprisonment for five years under section 489 A and to a fine of rupees one hundred under the same section - in default of payment of which he shall undergo further imprisonment for six months

The third accused Hanmappachari is Sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years under section 489 A and to a fine of rupees one hundred under the same section - and in default of payment of the fine to further rigorous imprisonment for six months

As the offence of the 3rd accused under section 489 D was subsidiary to and formed part of the offence under section 489 A, no separate Sentence can be imposed (vide Mayne's Criminal Law P. 752 - 4th Edition).

The 4th accused Gangachari is Sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of

of rupees Seventyfive under Section 489A and in default of payment of the fine to fwither rigorous imprisonment for a period of (4) four months.

No Separate Sentence is imposed under Section 489 B.

The 5th accused Lakshmi Narasappa is acquitted and directed to be set at liberty.

The approver Puttaswamiachari shall be set at liberty.

30. The properties before the Court shall be sent to the District Magistrate for disposal

Pronounced in open court

(Sd) S. Hiriannaiya

Asst. Sessions Judge

26th Sept. 1919.

"Copy"

Hiriannaiya
Asst. Sessions Judge

In the Court of the assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Dated :- 26th September 1919.

Present :- S. Hiriannaiya Esqr. M.A.B.L
asst. Sessions Judge.

Sessions case no 1. of 19-20.

Complainant.

Government of Mysore.

accused.

1. Krishna Sastri
2. Krishnappa
3. Honnachari
4. Gangachari
5. Lakshminarasappa.

The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution :-

1. Mr. M. S. Loganathan modaliar.
2. Lakshminarasimhiah
3. Mr. G. Somdra Raja Iyengar.
4. Venkata Subba Rao
5. Venkataramgaiya alias Antanna Setti
6. Lakshminarayana Setty.
7. Komariah
8. Sanjeeva Setty
9. Eragadu
10. Postman Krishnappa
11. Mr. B. K. Raghavendra Rao.
12. Chinnaswamiah
13. Mukharaya Setty
14. Sreenivasa Setty
15. G. Rajoji Rao Kose
16. Suryanarayana
17. Rudrappa
18. Pullamadaiya.
19. Sreenivasa Rao.

20. S. Venkataraо
21. Mallappa
22. M. Sreenivasarao
23. Boralingegowda
24. K. Sreenivasarao
25. Achanappa
26. Doddanniah
27. Nanjachari
28. Madachari
29. Puttaswamiachari (approver)
30. Mr. A. Sivumalarao
31. " N. Gopala Iyengar.

The list of documents admitted in evidence for the Prosecution is separately filed.

The accused persons examined no witnesses but the list of documents admitted in evidence on their behalf is separately filed.

The list of articles connected with the offence and admitted in evidence is separately filed.

(Sd.) S. Hiriannaiya.

Asst Sessions Judge.

"Copy"

In the court of the assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore.

List of articles admitted in evidence for the Prosecution.

Sessions Case no 1. of 19-20.

Distinguishing mark & no.	Description of document.	By whom filed	date of admission	Remarks.
Exhibit P_1	Letter dated 23rd Jan. 19 from the currency officer Madras to the Supto of Police, Mysore Ot forwarding for reference two cancelled currency notes of the value of Rs 100/- each nos JC/80-95253 & JC/80-53529 dated 8th July 1918.	By the Public Prosecutor Taken out from the Records of the Committing magistrate's court, Mysore.	23. 8. 19.	
" P_2	Post card dated 18.8.18 from the approver (Puttaswamiachari) to his father (Channadevachari) to Magadi asking the Post master at Magadi to give music lessons to his pupils in his absence.	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_{2a}	Post Card dated 16.9.18 from the approver to his father at Magadi	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_{2b}	Post card dated 12.12.18 by the approver to his father in the names of himself 3rd & 4th accused to the effect "a bill having been submitted to the authorities in respect of the work they had undertaken etc."	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_{2c}	Post Card dated 7.12.18 by the approver to his father at Magadi	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_{2d}	Post Card dated 22.11.18 by the approver from Bangalore to the Post master stating that they were leaving for Nanjangud the next day.	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_{2e}	A Post Card dated 3.12.18 by the approver to his father in the joint names of himself & 3rd & 4th accused	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_2F	" 31.11.18 by the 4th accused from Nanjangud to the approver, his father and 3rd accused to Magadi. (The post card on mark on this card is dated "31st Oct 18")	— Do —	— Do —	
" P_{2g}	A Post Card dated 22.11.17 by 4th accused to the approver's father from Nanjangud referring to "litigation and some other business."	— Do —	— Do —	

	P_2 h	A post card dated 7.9.18 by the 3rd accused from Nanjangud to the approver's father having a reference to the filing of a suit when the approver was brought to Nanjangud for the first time.	—Do—	—Do—
5	P_2 g	A post card dated 5.10.18 by the approver's father & the Post master to the approver (Registered) to Nanjangud	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_2 g	A ~~post~~ card dated 19.10.18 by the 4th accused to the approver's father from Nanjangud	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_2 k	A post card dated 22.11.18 by 3rd accused from Bangalore to the approver's father referring to Antamma's debt to be discharged within a few days.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_2 l	A post card dated 20th oct 18. by the 3rd accused in the joint names of himself 4th accused and the approver to the approver's father to Nagadi.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_2 m	A letter dated 2.10.18 by 3rd accused to the approver's father from Nanjangud in the joint names of himself and the approver stating that the temple work of Rs 150/- had been taken up from the Agamik & that the work had been completed.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_2 n	Postal acknowledgment receipt dated 27.8.18 and signed by the 2nd accused Krishnappa for an insured letter of Rs 150/-	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_2 o	Note book of the approver containing some pencil drawings and sketches from his hands, some accounts, songs etc.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_3	Letter dated 19.11.18 from Sanjeeva Setty (P.W8) of Pavagada to 1st accused asking for the return of the press lent two months back.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_3a	Reply to ex P_3 dated 19.11.18 from the 1st accused to Sanjeeva Setty stating that the machine had been left on trust with some body and that it would be returned soon.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_4	Simple money bond dated 20.8.18 executed by the approver and his father in favour of Venkatarangaiya alias Antamma Setty of Nagadi (PW_5) for Rs 150/-	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_5	Statement of the 1st accused Krishna Sastri recorded by the Nagadi Gumasta of Nanjangud Taluk before the Sheristedar on 16.12.18.	—Do—	25.8.19 —Do—
"	P_5a	Taluk Sheristedar's report thereon.	—Do—	—Do—
"	P_6	Leave application of the 2nd accused dated 10.9.18 praying for 5 days' Casual leave on account of his father's 1st annual ceremony	—Do—	—Do—

Exhibit P7	Note book of MuduRaya Setty (PW 13) containing the account of pledges etc.	By the Prosecution Taken out from the records of the Committing Magistrate's Court, Mysore	27.8.19.
" P8	Entry dated 11.12.18 showing the debit of Rs 5/- on the pledge of a ring art: 1.		
" P8	Plan of the house of the 3rd and 4th accused at Nanjangud	P.P. by PW 20.	1.9.19
" P9	Post card dated 30.12.18 from one Subbasastry of Paragada to the 2nd accused while he was in lock-up asking for the return of the press	By the Prosecution	-do-
" P10	yadast written by K. SreenivasaRao to the Taluk Police office and signed by the Amildar on 16.12.18 with art. 60 and the statements recorded by them.	- do -	3.9.19.
" P11	Rough sketch of the Treasury room of the Nanjangud Taluk prepared by PW 24 Nagadi gumasta Sreenivasa Rao.	by PW 24 K. SreenivasaRao	-do-
" P12	Telegram dated 19.12.18 from the Police Inspector to the District Superintendent of Police at Mysore (from Bangalore) asking for instructions.	By the Police Inspector PW 30	10.9.19
" P13	Reply dated 19.12.18 to the above asking him to return to Nanjanpur	-do-	-do-
" P14	Statement of Kodandaramaiya PW 13 of Palavalli taken by the Committing magistrate.	By the Prosecution Taken out from the records of the Committing magte. Mysore	11.9.19
" P15	1st accused's Statement	-do-	-do-
" P16	2nd accused's Statement	-do-	-do-
" P17	3rd -do-	-do-	-do-
" P18	4th -do-	-do-	-do-
" P19	5th -do-	-do-	-do-

(Sd) S. Hiriannaiya
Asst Sessions Judge

By 26th Sept. 19.
Mysore.

"Copy".
Hiriannaiya
Asst Sessions Judge.

In the Court of the assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore.

List of documents admitted in evidence for the defence

Mysore Sessions Case no 1 of 19-20.

Distinguishing mark number	Description of document	By whom Produced	Date of admission	Remarks.
Exhibit D1	Portion of the mahazar dated 20.12.18 recorded during the time of the Search of the 3rd and 4th accused's house at Nanjangud	By the 1st accused counsel. Taken out from the Records of the Committing magistr's court, Mysore	27.8.19	
" D2	— Do —		— Do —	
" D3	Portion of deposition of M. Sreenivasarao PW1 in the committing magistrate's court, Mysore	— Do —	2.9.19	
" D4	Copy application dated 15.7.18 to the Taluk office by one Dodda ~~Rao~~ Rudrayya for the grant of copies of Khirdis	By the 2nd accused's Lawyer, pd by the Taluk office, Nanjangud	— Do —	
" D5	Khirdi book for the year 13-14 of the Nanjangud village for Khata nos 232 and 469 at Page 62 showing the alterations	— Do —	— Do —	
" D5a	Khata book for the year 13-14 of Nanjangud village	— Do —	— Do —	
" D6	Khirdi book for the year 1914-15 of Nanjangud village for Khata nos 232 and 469 at Page 30 showing the alteration therein	For the 1st accused no. 1. pd by the clerk of the Nanjangud Taluk office.	— Do —	
" D6a	Khata book relating to the above	— Do —	— Do —	
" D7	Khirdi book for the year 1915-16 for Khata nos 232 & 469 at Page 52 of the Nanjangud village showing the alterations therein	— Do —	— Do —	
" D7a	Khata book relating to the above	— Do —	— Do —	
" D8	Certified copy of order in C. mis. no 41 of 17-18 on the file of the Sub division magistrate, Nanjangud	By the 1st accused advocate	3.9.19	
" D9	Portion of deposition of PW5 Boralingegowda before the Committing magistrate's court.	— Do — Taken out from the Records of the committing magistrate's court	— Do —	

"	D10	Portion of deposition of Achanappa before the Committing magistrate's court to the effect that the approver was his close relative	—do—	—do—
"	D11	Release Shasa dated ಅಕ್ಟೋ ೨ ಕ್ರಿ ಶ ೧೯೧೮ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ( ) written by Kodandaramaiya in favour of Rama Sastri of Palavalli	By the 1st accused's advocate.	—do—
"	D12	Portions of Madachari's deposition before the committing magistrate's Court in C.C. no 10 of 18-19 on the file of the Sub division magistrate, Malavalli	—do—	4.9.19
	D13			
	D14			
	D15			
"	D16	A post card dated 9.10.17 by the 4th accused in his and 3rd accused's name to the approver's father at Magadi having a reference for "detaining the younger man, to Thammaiya & the land dispute".	By the Prosecuting Inspector	9.9.19
"	D17	A post card dated 8.5.18 by the approver to his father giving him the date of hearing of the land case as an excuse for his stay at Ranjangud	—do—	—do—
"	D18	A post card dated 17.5.18 by the 3rd accused to the approver's father at Magadi	—do—	—do—
"	D19	A post card dated 17.6.18 by the 4th accused to the approver's father having a reference in it to the dates of hearing of the cases both in the civil and criminal courts	—do—	—do—
"	D20	A post card dated 26.5.18 by the 3rd accused to the approver's father	—do—	—do—
"	D21	A post card dated 31.7.18 by the 3rd accused to the approver's father at Magadi asking for a loan of Rs 100/- for filing an appeal & promising to repay it in 3 months.	—	
"	D22	A Slip of paper containing in three places the names of "Bhagyamma Kannama and Venkatagowda"	By the 2nd accused's lawyer, Taken out from the articles.	—do—
"	D23	Portions of deposition of the approver before the Committing magistrate in C.C. no 10 of 18-19 on the file of the Sub division magistrate, Mysore.	By the accused's lawyer, Taken out from the records of the committing magis' Court	—do—
"	D24			
"	D25			

Exhibit D26	Letter dated 7th or 17th August 18 by the 3rd accused addressed to both the 2nd and 4th accused to the effect that the 4th accuses should not rely on him in respect of the money etc.	By the 2nd accused's counsel: Taken out from the articles.	10.9.19
D. 27 a to c	Portions of deposition of the approver before the Committing magistrate's court.	do. Taken out from the records of the committing magistrate.	do.
" D28	Leave application dated 18.5.18 of the 2nd accused (A reference dated 7.6.18 from the Amildar, Nanjangud Taluk on the above applⁿ to the Sub Dy officer)	For the 2nd accused By the Taluk office, Nanjangud	11.9.19

Mysore
26.9.19

(Signed) S. Hiriannaiya
Asst Sessions Judge

"Copy"

Hiriannaiya
Assistant Sessions Judge

In the Court of the assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore.
Sessions Case no 1. of 19-20.

Criml. 89] LIST OF ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE OFFENCE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.

GPB—32,900—21-5-14

Distinguishing number	Description of article	Weight, size, value and such other details as may be required	By whom produced	Date of admission	Remarks
1	2		4	5	6
article no. 1.	gold ring with a green stone.	not known	By the Malavalli Sub Divisional magistrate's Court, Mysore with their no. 20. Dt 20.8.19	22nd August 1919.	
2.	Basket covered with cloth				
3.	cloth in which article 2 was tied				
4.	piece of cloth over the bush.				
5.	Tin case containing "Veridine" printing ink				
6.	" containing green ink				
7.	cloth in wh art. 5&6 were found tied				
8.	Tin case containing printer's black ink				
9.	A small canister containing green paint				
10.	A small glass bottle with a screw lid containing black ink.				
11.	A piece of cloth in which art 8, 9 & 10 were found tied.				
12.	green cloth roller				
13.	piece of cloth in wh art. 12 was tied				
14.	a black cloth roller (big)				
15.	" (small)				
16.	cloth in wh art. 14&15 were tied.				
17.	a wooden plank containing metallic designs for a hundred rupee note with no 92535				
18.	" containing metallic design with the fig. 100 & 2 medallions (green portion)				
19.	a wooden plank with holes at the corner (three holes)				
20.	a wooden plate with metallic designs showing the denomination of currency notes in words in four vernacular languages.				
21.	one iron plate with a slit to fit in art 20.				

Criml. 89] LIST OF ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE OFFENCE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.

GPB—32,500—21-5-14

Distinguishing number	Description of article	Weight, size, value and such other details as may be required	By whom produced	Date of admission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
art. 22.	A wooden plate with a slit - do -	not known	By the Malavalli Sub-division Magistrate's Court, Mysore with no. 20 of 20. 8. 19.	23. 8. 1919.	
23.	Leather pad with holes at the corners to fit with art 17 & 18				
24.	A leather pad - do -				
25 to 28.	four types of figure "100" in 4 vernacular languages with scratches.				
29.	A paper packet containing green powder				
30.	An oil paper				
31.	" tracing of plate no 17				
32.	" " " 18				
33.	154 sheets of paper containing green impressions taken from plate no 18				
34.	A slip of paper with a note in Kannada "153 impressions of green ink."				
35.	5 sheets of Government paper				
36.	46 sheets of Mysore Govt-paper cut to a size.				
37.	41 sheets of govt-paper.				
38.	Five coloured blank stamp papers of 4 as & 8 as value.				
39.	4 embossed colourless stamp papers of Mysore administration.				
40.	A three lie petition paper				
41.	A bundle of mats and gunny bags used for sitting.				
42.	An iron press.				
43.	A teak wood box containing nails, wires (metallic letters in a tin case) pieces of lead (a roll of oil paper with tracings of documents 43A; a slip of paper containing figures in pencil 43b; a copying pencil 43C; and a seal bearing the letters" Town Bazar." 43d.				

Criml. 89] LIST OF ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE OFFENCE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.

GPB—32,000—21-5-14

Distinguishing number	Description of article	Weight, size, value and such other details as may be required	By whom produced	Date of admission	Remarks
1	2		4	5	6
art. no. 44	A brass Vessel.		By the Malavalli Sub Magistrate's Court, Mysore, with no 20 d 20.8.19	23rd August 1919	
45.	A gunny bag containing some iron implements and wooden pieces.				
46.	A board with lac				
47.	A black cloth roller without handle				
48	A glass plane with green paint on one side and black on the other side (broken to pieces) & c.				
49	A Slate with groves.				
50	An earthen fire pan.				
51	A metallic blow pipe.				
52	Bellows.				
53	a wooden hammer				
54	A metallic seal on a wooden plate with the impression ("Narase-gowda Patel etc").				
55	A pocket diary containing with a slip of paper (55a) with a tracing of the words "I promise to pay etc"	1 not known			
56	A big iron press with brass handle				
57	A small crow-bar				
58	A piece of iron (two rods)				
59	A Cloth bundle containing drugs etc				
59a ~~60~~	metal pieces 12 in number showing counterfeiting of rupee and one anna nickle pieces				
60	A counterfeited currency note of the Madras circle of the denomination Rs 100/- bearing no. D.C./80, 95253 dated 8th July 1913.				

Criml. 89]

LIST OF ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE OFFENCE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.

GPB—32,000—21-5-14

Distinguishing number	Description of article	Weight, size, value and such other details as may be required	By whom produced	Date of admission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
art. no. 61	A Cancelled currency note of the denomination of Rs 100/- of the Madras circle bearing no. J.C./80, 95253 and dated 8th July 1913.	Not known	By Mr Thalavara Sub. Mag's Court Mysore with M.O. 20-8-19	23-8-19	
62	— Do — bearing no: J.C./80/f. 53529 dated 8th July 1913.				
63	A black ink impression taken out of plate no. 17 on the date of the search of the 3rd and 4th accused's house.				

Mysore
24th Sept. 1919

(Signed) S. Hiriannaiya.
Asst. Sessions Judge

"copy"

Bhujangaiya
assistant Sessions Judge.)

G.R.S. 27]

~~GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.~~

(~~Continuation sheet draft form.~~)

D. 2725

Sechon. Courts.

File. 59. 20

Serial 2

no: G. 4529 dt 25/8/20.

To The Registrar,

~~The~~ Chief Court of Sindh

Sir,

I am directed to request you to kindly ~~direct and~~ forward, for reference to Sechon, the records in ~~Sessions Case no~~ ~~of 1919-20, on the file of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Sukkur~~, in which Krishna Sastry and 4 others ~~are~~ were ~~Charged with and Convicted for the~~ Offences under Sechons 489 A, 489 B & 489 Ind. Penal Code

criminal appeals nos 53, 54 of 1919-20, on the file of the chief Court, along with those of the lower courts regarding the charge brought against

I have &c

D. 25/8

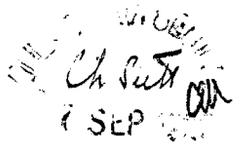
For Chief Secretary

25/8/20.

DIARY No. 4173

To No. 223/Cr. Enc: Two packets. Bangalore, 5[illegible]

4th September 1920. 3



From

G. Sreenivasa Iyer, Esquire, B.A., M.L.,
Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. G 4529/cts. 59-20-2 dated the 25th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith the entire records in Criminal Appeals Nos. 53, 54, 63 and 64 of 1919-20 on the file of this Court and Sessions Case No. 1 of 1919-20 on the file of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore and to request that the records may be returned when no longer required.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G Sreenivasa Iyer

Registrar.

PKS

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 4173

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 26/10

Signed by

Section Ch

File No. S-4-10

Serial No 4

No. G 8499

To

The Inspector General of Prisons Mysore

Sir,

With reference to your letter no 1248/20 & 17th Aug 1920 forwarding ~~for disposal~~ the memorial of prisoners nos 1327, Krishna Sastry alias Narayana Sastry & 1328 Krishna Sastry praying for the remission of sentence passed on them of the Mysore Jail; I am directed to state that ~~Government regret they see no~~ their memorials are rejected ~~to interfere in the matter.~~

I have &c

D. M.
26/10
For Chief Secretary

over.

16/12/20 15/10

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 4173

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191*

Date of issue 26/10

Signed by M. Rm

Section Ch

File No. 59-20

Serial No 5

No. 8500 Records

To

The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore

Sir

With reference to your letter no. 'To, 223/Cr of 4th Sep 1920 I am directed to ~~forward~~ return herewith the entire records in Criminal Appeals nos 53, 54, 63 & 64 of 1919-20 on the file of the Chief Court & in Sessions Case no. 1 of 19-20 on the file of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore

I have &c

D. M.
26/10
For Chief Secretary

~~over.~~

KR
16-10-20.
Approved
19/10